

# Updated North America Lepidoptera checklist

## December 2025 version

By Gregory R. Pohl and Steven R. Nanz, with contributions from the 2023 checklist chapter authors and MPG website referees.

### INTRODUCTION

The 2023 Annotated checklist of the Lepidoptera of North America (Pohl & Nanz, editors, 2023) listed all the described butterfly and moth (Lepidoptera) species known to occur in Canada, Greenland, and the continental United States of America. A PDF version of the 2023 checklist, including annotations of corrections detailed in the First Errata (Pohl & Nanz 2025) is available here:

[Pohl & Nanz 2023x NA checklist PLUS 2025 ERRATA NOTES.pdf](#)

An EXCEL version of the 2023 checklist as published is also available, here:

[Pohl & Nanz 2023 NA checklist as published.xlsx](#)

Here we announce a 2025 update released as an EXCEL file:

**APPENDIX 1: [2025 updated NA Lepidoptera checklist EXCEL file](#)**

The 2025 updated EXCEL file includes all the changes introduced in the First Errata (Pohl & Nanz 2025), as well as further corrections, updates and new publications we are aware of for moths, up to December 31, 2025. The butterflies have not been updated since the 2023 checklist, except for the addition of a few recently described and recognized species.

Like the 2023 checklist, this 2025 update treats Lepidoptera species occurring in Canada, the continental United States including Alaska, Greenland, and the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland. Excluded from the list are Hawaii, Mexico, Central America, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and other islands of the Caribbean. For the purposes of this list, our definition of a North American (NA) species is a species that occurs for at least part of its life cycle in the wild (or at least unaided by humans) in NA as delimited above. This includes STRAYs (unestablished species that have presumably arrived without human intervention), and species that have established breeding populations in human environments, such as homes and greenhouses. Species that have been brought in by humans and intercepted with no evidence that a viable population has ever been established are excluded from the NA fauna. Exotic species that are kept in zoos and butterfly houses, and other exotic species commonly kept in domestication, are not deemed part of the NA fauna (but a few of these are listed as EXCLUDED species, see below).

A total of 13194 species are reported, 110 more than the 2023 checklist. The 2025 list currently includes 1 extinct species, 1 probably extinct species, 11 extirpated species, 153 strays, and 34 unverified records. An additional 196 excluded species that have been reported in error from North America are noted, as well as 24 *nomina dubia* and 2 *nomina oblita*. A total of 298 species are reported as introduced and 12 more are possibly introduced; 315 species are Holarctic, 9 more are possibly Holarctic, and another 55 species are either Holarctic or introduced.

The 2023 list should be consulted for a more detailed introductory section and more detailed family-level information. A complete list of references cited in the 2023 checklist, plus new references cited in the 2025 EXCEL update, is available here:

**APPENDIX 2: [2025 updated references list](#)**

## FAMILY-LEVEL CONTRIBUTORS

This updated 2025 checklist includes contributions from the family chapter authors of the 2023 checklist, as well as the Moth Photographers Group (MPG) referees. They are as follows:

<b>FAMILY</b>	<b>2023 CHECKLIST AUTHORS</b>	<b>MPG REFEREES</b>
1. Micropterigidae	Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
2. Eriocraniidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
3. Acanthopteroctetidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
4. Hepialidae	John R. Grehan & Carlos G. C. Mielke	Terry Harrison
5. Nepticulidae	Erik J. van Nieukerken & Charles S. Eiseman	Erik van Nieukerken
6. Opostegidae	Erik J. van Nieukerken & Charles S. Eiseman	Erik van Nieukerken
7. Prodoxidae	Erik J. van Nieukerken & Donald R. Davis	Terry Harrison
8. Tridentaformidae	Erik J. van Nieukerken & Donald R. Davis	Terry Harrison
9. Incurvariidae	Erik J. van Nieukerken & Donald R. Davis	Terry Harrison
10. Heliozelidae	Erik J. van Nieukerken, Charles S. Eiseman & Donald R. Davis	Terry Harrison
11. Adelidae	Erik J. van Nieukerken & Donald R. Davis	Terry Harrison
12. Tischeriidae	Erik J. van Nieukerken & Charles S. Eiseman	Terry Harrison
13. Meessiidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
14. Psychidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
15. Dryadulidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
16. Tineoidea - unplaced	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
17. Tineidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
18. Bucculatricidae	Charles S. Eiseman	Terry Harrison
19. Gracillariidae	Charles S. Eiseman & Donald R. Davis	Terry Harrison
20. Bedelliidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn	Terry Harrison
21. Heliodinidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn	Terry Harrison
22. Attevidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn	Terry Harrison
23. Praydidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
24. Lyonetiidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn	Terry Harrison
25. Argyresthiidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn	Terry Harrison
26. Yponomeutidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
27. Ypsolophidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn	Terry Harrison
28. Plutellidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn	Terry Harrison
29. Glyphipterigidae	Jae-Cheon Sohn	Terry Harrison
30. Millieriidae	Jadranka Rota	Terry Harrison
31. unplaced Apoditrysia	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
32. Douglasiidae	Reinhard Gaedike & Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
33. Schreckensteiniidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
34. Urodidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
35. Choreutidae	Jadranka Rota	Terry Harrison
36. Galacticidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
37. Tortricidae	Todd M. Gilligan & John Brown	Michael Sabourin
38. Cossidae	James D. Young	Terry Harrison
39. Sesiidae	James D. Young & William H. Taft	William Taft
40. Epipyropidae	Marc Epstein & Emile Fiesler	Marc Epstein
41. Zygaenidae	Marc Epstein & Emile Fiesler	Marc Epstein
42. Lacturidae	Marc Epstein & Emile Fiesler	Marc Epstein
43. Megalopygidae	Marc Epstein & Emile Fiesler	Marc Epstein
44. Dalceridae	Marc Epstein & Emile Fiesler	Marc Epstein
45. Limacodidae	Marc Epstein & Emile Fiesler	Marc Epstein
46. Epimarptidae	Lauri Kaila & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
47. Lecithoceridae	Gregory R. Pohl & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
48. Autostichidae	Gregory R. Pohl & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
49. Oecophoridae	Gregory R. Pohl & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
50. Lypusidae	Lauri Kaila	Terry Harrison
51. Depressariidae	Gregory R. Pohl & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
52. Cosmopterigidae	Sjaak Koster & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
53. Gelechiidae	Sangmi Lee & Jean-François Landry	Sangmi Lee
54. Pterolonchidae	Lauri Kaila	Terry Harrison

55. Elachistidae	Lauri Kaila & Sjaak Koster	Terry Harrison
56. Coleophoridae	Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
57. Batrachedridae	Sjaak Koster & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
58. Scythrididae	Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
59. Stathmopodidae	Sjaak Koster & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
60. Blastobasidae	David Adamski	Terry Harrison
61. Momphidae	Sjaak Koster & Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
62. Gelechioidea - unplaced	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
63. Alucitidae	Jean-François Landry	Terry Harrison
64. Pterophoridae	Deborah L. Matthews	Deborah Matthews
65. Copromorphidae	James D. Young	Terry Harrison
66. Carposinidae	James D. Young	Terry Harrison
67. Epermeniidae	Reinhard Gaedike & Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
68. Thyrididae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
69. Hyblaeidae	Gregory R. Pohl	Terry Harrison
70. HesperIIDae	Jonathan P. Pelham & Gregory R. Pohl	Jonathan Pelham
71. Papilionidae	Jonathan P. Pelham & Gregory R. Pohl	Jonathan Pelham
72. Pieridae	Jonathan P. Pelham & Gregory R. Pohl	Jonathan Pelham
73. Lycaenidae	Jonathan P. Pelham & Gregory R. Pohl	Jonathan Pelham
74. Riodinidae	Jonathan P. Pelham & Gregory R. Pohl	Jonathan Pelham
75. Nymphalidae	Jonathan P. Pelham & Gregory R. Pohl	Jonathan Pelham
76. Pyralidae	Brian G. Scholtens & James E. Hayden	James Hayden & Brian Scholtens
77. Crambidae	James E. Hayden & Brian G. Scholtens	James Hayden & Brian Scholtens
78. Mimallonidae	Ryan A. St Laurent	Ryan St Laurent
79. Doidae	B. Christian Schmidt	Chris Schmidt
80. Drepanidae	B. Christian Schmidt	Chris Schmidt
81. Lasiocampidae	B. Christian Schmidt	Ryan St Laurent
82. Apatelodidae	Ryan A. St Laurent	Ryan St Laurent
83. Bombycidae	Ryan A. St Laurent	Ryan St Laurent
84. Saturniidae	Ryan A. St Laurent	Ryan St Laurent
85. Sphingidae	Ryan A. St Laurent & Ian J. Kitching	Ryan St Laurent
86. Uraniidae	B. Christian Schmidt	Hugh McGuinness & Chris Schmidt
87. Sematuridae	B. Christian Schmidt	Hugh McGuinness & Chris Schmidt
88. Geometridae	B. Christian Schmidt & Hugh D. McGuinness	Hugh McGuinness & Chris Schmidt
89. Notodontidae	B. Christian Schmidt & Ryan A. St Laurent	Chris Schmidt
90. Erebidae	B. Christian Schmidt	Chris Schmidt
91. Euteliidae	B. Christian Schmidt	Chris Schmidt
92. Nolidae	B. Christian Schmidt	Chris Schmidt
93. Noctuidae	B. Christian Schmidt	Chris Schmidt

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In addition to the 2023 checklist authors and MPG referees who contributed to this work, we thank the following people for assisting us with this update:

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## FORMAT OF THE LIST

The format of the 2025 updated checklist is very similar to the original 2023 checklist. Throughout this publication, any information (authors, dates, etc.) that is different than stated in the cited publication, as determined from other sources, is placed in square brackets. The three-letter abbreviation USA is used for the United States of America. Two-letter postal abbreviations are used for the states of the USA and the provinces and territories of Canada; GR is used for Greenland.

The following insect collection acronyms are used:

AMNH – American Museum of Natural History, New York City, NY.  
CNC – Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Ottawa, ON.  
CUIC – Cornell University Insect Collection, Ithaca, NY.  
FSCA – Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL.  
MGCL – McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity Collection, Gainesville, FL.  
MMMN – Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Winnipeg, MB.  
NHMUK – Natural History Museum, London, U.K.  
ROM – Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, ON.  
USNM – United States National Museum, Washington, DC.

Other abbreviations used in this work are the following:

aberr. – aberration.  
BIN – barcode index number; a system used by BOLD to assign operational taxonomic units based on sequence variation in the COI DNA barcode region.  
BOLD – the Barcode of Life Data System housing mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Ratnasingham & Hebert 2007);  
<http://www.boldsystems.org/index.php/Resources/whatIsBOLD>.  
BugGuide – a website (BugGuide 2026) hosted by the IA State University Department of Entomology; <https://bugguide.net/node/view/15740>.  
ICZN – the Fourth Edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999).  
in litt. – “in litteris” in Latin; referring to a written personal communication received by the authors.  
in prep. – in preparation.  
incertae sedis – Latin; meaning taxonomic placement uncertain.  
iNaturalist – the iNaturalist (2026) website and database of citizen scientist observations;  
<https://www.inaturalist.org/home>.  
lapsus calami – Latin; meaning a “slip of the pen”; an error in writing.  
LepIndex – The Global Lepidoptera Names Index (Beccaloni et al. 2003);  
<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/our-science/data/lepindex/lepindex/>.  
MONA – the “Moths of North America” publication series by the Wedge Entomological Research Foundation; “MONA Numbers” refer to species numbers from Hodges et al. (1983).  
MPG – the Moth Photographers Group website (Moth Photographers Group 2026), hosted by the MS Entomological Museum at MS State University;  
<https://mothphotographersgroup.msstate.edu/>.  
NA – North America; North American.  
pers. comm. – a verbal personal communication.  
sic – “sic erat scriptum” in Latin; meaning essentially, “as it was written”, to indicate a misspelling or error.  
ssp. – subspecies.  
TL – type locality.

See also the DESCRIPTOR section below.

## General taxon entries

The individual taxon name entries in the checklist include the taxonomic rank, taxon name, author(s) of the taxon, and the date of description. One or more DESCRIPTORS, ID INFO and a NOTE may follow (see below). We do not list synonyms of taxa above the genus level. We have endeavored to list all synonyms of valid genera and subgenera. Extralimital subgenera and their synonyms are not listed. However, in some catalogs, subgenera have been presented as synonyms and may be inadvertently presented here as such. Genera placed in quotes indicate that a species is likely misplaced, but the genus name is provisionally retained pending a better placement. Taxa are listed in the order of the most recently published taxonomic revision, except as noted. For groups where no modern revision exists, we default to alphabetical order.

All species-level epithets in the list follow original orthography, except for original misspellings that have been subsequently emended under the provisions of the ICZN. Note that in some cases, we may have erroneously treated justified emendations as subsequent misspellings; we are aware of this issue but correcting those errors is beyond the scope of the current work. Following van Nieuwerkerken et al. (2019), species-level epithets are not changed to match the gender of the current valid genus.

## Species entries

Each valid species entry consists of a Phylogenetic Number (so-called “P-Number”), the valid genus, valid species, author and publication date of the name, and the genus in which the species name was originally described. If the original genus is different from the current valid genus (not including minor variants in spelling), a “brackets” field indicates that the author and date is to be placed in parentheses, following zoological convention.

This list includes ICZN-compliant names, as well as some unavailable names, misspellings and misapplications of names, indicated as such (see below). All “valid species” are code-compliant, except for 15 cases where a biological species has been historically treated under an incorrect name (such cases are listed “of authors”), and 3 cases (*Epinotia* “blanchardi”, *Schinia* “macneilli”, and *Lacinipolia* “scribillata”) where biological species are known only by unavailable names. Note that a significant number of undescribed species included on the MPG website are not listed in this file.

## Subspecies entries

We have listed all valid subspecies that are known to occur in NA. We generally do not list extralimital subspecies or their synonyms. To indicate where nominate subspecies and their synonyms have been omitted, we append the DESCRIPTOR “extralim.” after the species name. Note that extralimital subspecies and their synonyms that have erroneously been reported as occurring in NA in major works since 1900 are included, indicated by the DESCRIPTOR “(excl.)” appended to the name.

Subspecies are listed with a letter indicating the position of the subspecies in the taxonomic sequence within the parent species. Subspecies are listed in the order in which they were presented in the most recent taxonomic revision or catalog.

## Synonym entries

Synonyms are listed in alphabetical order, then alphabetically by author, and then sequentially by date. Synonyms of taxa above the genus level are not included, but names in common usage recently may be mentioned in a NOTE. We do not track the taxonomic position of synonyms of forms or varieties, or other such infrasubspecific categories; these are all treated equally as synonyms of the valid parent taxon, whether it be species or subspecies. Generally, the kind of synonym is not indicated, although in a few cases we indicate preoccupied or otherwise unavailable names.

We have attempted to list all available synonyms of all genera, subgenera, species, and subspecies that occur in the Nearctic region. Any exceptions to this are mentioned in a NOTE; for example, a large number of Palaearctic synonyms of the introduced butterfly species *Pieris rapae* and *Polyommatus icarus* have been excluded. Many unavailable names are listed as well, but we do not strive to list all of them, particularly for Holarctic and introduced species. We have checked extensively for synonyms in catalogs and taxonomic literature, but it has not been possible to check all names exhaustively, and we have

undoubtedly missed some taxonomic acts, so the inclusion of synonyms may not be entirely consistent for Holarctic and cosmopolitan species.

### **Misplaced taxa**

For species that definitively do not belong in their current genus, but for which a proper placement is not possible at this time, the genus is placed in double quotes, with the DESCRIPTOR "PROV. PL." after the genus, and the DESCRIPTOR "mispl." after the species. Details are provided in a NOTE. Taxa for which the current placement is possibly correct but is uncertain, or that is tentatively placed, simply have the details provided in a NOTE, without a DESCRIPTOR. Species that have been formally placed in a higher taxon without a clear genus designation are listed as "unplaced" within that higher taxon.

### **Misspellings and emendations**

Published misspellings are a source of much confusion in the taxonomic literature. To help clarify, we list all such names that we are aware of that have appeared in the literature since 1900, as well as some older misspellings that continue to cause confusion (such as Chambers' many misspellings). To distinguish accidental misspellings from emendations which are intentional changes to the spelling by a subsequent author, we use the DESCRIPTORS "mispp." and "emend.", respectively. Original misspellings that have been deemed incorrect according to the ICZN are listed with the DESCRIPTOR "orig. mispp.". Note that some accidental misspellings may be listed herein as emendations, and vice versa, because it has not always been possible to determine the intent of the author.

Misspellings and emendations are listed at the taxonomic level of synonyms, in alphabetical order with other synonyms. The author and date are the author and date of the first known instance of the incorrect spelling, not of the valid correctly spelled name. To further distinguish misspellings and unjustified emendations from formal "epithet-author-date" combinations, a semicolon is placed between the epithet and the author(s) of the misspelling. Note that the "original genus" listed is the original generic combination of the misspelling, not of the valid name.

The comprehensiveness of misspellings listed varies somewhat, depending upon available information; it is more complete in families for which recent published catalogs exist. Note that the spelling errors in *Nomina Insecta Nearctica* (Poole & Gentili 1996) are numerous and we have not listed them all.

### **Misidentifications and misapplications**

We distinguish between misidentifications and misapplications that are based on previous taxonomic concepts; these are indicated with an appropriate DESCRIPTOR ("misid." and "misappl.", respectively) following the name. Both are indicated with "of authors" appended immediately after the species name to distinguish them from the correct application of the name, and are treated as synonyms of the valid, correct application of the name. We list misidentifications and misapplications of names that have been published in significant works since 1900, as well as some older ones that continue to cause problems.

Misidentifications are indicated where the erroneous species name is currently in the same genus as the correct name. If it is in a different genus, then the erroneous name is listed separately as an EXCLUDED species, under its current genus.

Additionally, a few valid NA names are given an additional entry as a "misapplication" under another valid name, if they have been the source of significant or ongoing nomenclatural problems. Such names are treated at the taxonomic level of synonyms, with the term "of authors" as an integral part of the species epithet, followed by a semicolon and the term "not" preceding the author name, to distinguish the incorrect usage from the correct usage of the name. Note that for misidentifications and misapplications, the "original genus" listed is the genus that the name was originally described in, not the original combination of the misapplication of the name.

In a few cases, names flagged as "misapplications" are in fact considered biological species herein for which no valid name exists. In these cases, the "species" is listed under the invalid or inappropriate name, "of authors" as described above, followed by the DESCRIPTOR "MISAPPL." in capital letters. Appropriate details are given in a NOTE.

## Phylogenetic species numbers

The phylogenetic numbers (so-called “P-Numbers”) consist of a two-digit superfamily number, followed by an “a” or a dash, and then a four-digit species number (which may have decimals and/or letters appended). Superfamilies that have been renumbered since a provisional version of the list (Pohl et al. 2016) have the letter “a” inserted between the two-digit superfamily number and the four-digit species number. For all other superfamilies, a dash has been inserted between the superfamily number and the species number, to render the numbers as “text” in the EXCEL file. This makes sorting and searching this EXCEL file much simpler.

## Taxon author

If none of the authors of a name is among the authors of the paper in which the taxon was described, we cite authorship in the following format: “taxon author(s), in: publication author(s), date”. If the author of a taxon was not given in the original description, the author is placed in square brackets. Additional taxon authors that were omitted from the publication (as determined subsequently by others) are added in square brackets. To distinguish taxon citations from publication citations, the taxon author(s) and publication date are separated by a comma and space whereas for publications, the author and date are separated only by a space.

## Date of description

This is the date of publication of a name. If no publication date was explicitly stated in the publication, the actual publication date as determined subsequently by others is placed in square brackets. If the actual publication date differs from that printed in the original publication, the actual date is placed in square brackets preceding the given date without brackets. In some cases of uncertainty, a range of years is given.

## Original genus

For species-level taxa, the original genus is given after the author and date.

## Descriptors

One or more DESCRIPTORS may follow the taxon entry, as follows:

- DOMEST. – a species that occurs in NA only in domestication.
- emend. – emendation; the intentional alteration of a taxon name from the original spelling. If the emendation is deemed incorrect following the provisions of the ICZN, then a semicolon is placed between the name and the author. We do not list all incorrect subsequent emendations, but we have endeavored to include all those originating since 1900, as well as older ones that have been used regularly in the past century or so.
- EXCL. – indicates a species that is excluded from the list of recognized NA species. A lowercase “excl.” in parentheses indicates an extralimital higher taxon, or a synonym or subspecies of an extralimital taxon that has been reported from the region in error.
- EXTINCT – a species (or lowercase “extinct” in parentheses for subspecies) that no longer lives anywhere on earth.
- EXTIRPATED – a species (or lowercase “extirpated” in parentheses for subspecies) that no longer occurs in the wild in NA. This descriptor is used for a few unsuccessful biocontrol introductions as well.
- extralim. – extralimital; indicates a species for which the nominate subspecies does not occur in NA.
- ident. uncert. – identification uncertain; a taxon that cannot currently be identified.
- misappl. – indicates a misapplied name, according to current species concepts. We use the lowercase “misappl.” to indicate historical usage of an incorrect name, under a previous taxonomic hypothesis. These generally did not constitute errors at the time they were

published; rather they result from a subsequent change in the definition of the species. In a few cases (indicated by "MISAPPL." in capitals), we use such misapplied names for taxa that are widely recognized and treated herein as biological species, but for which no code-compliant name is available.

misid. – a misidentification in a published work.

mispl. – misplaced; indicates a taxon that clearly does not belong where it is currently placed but is provisionally retained there pending a better placement.

missp. – indicates a misspelled name. We do not exhaustively list all published misspellings; only those made since 1900, or older misspellings likely to continue to cause confusion. Where possible they have been attributed to the first instance (author, date) of the misspelling, but there may be cases where we have incorrectly attributed its origin to a later work. In some cases, the origin of a widespread misspelling is unknown and we have attributed the name to "various" authors.

nom. dub. – nomen dubium; a doubtful name; a name that cannot be applied to an identifiable taxon based on the description and available information.

nom. nud. – nomen nudum; a name that fails to conform to the ICZN (the criteria depend on the date of description and the version of the ICZN in force at that time; it usually refers to a name without a published description). Only a few of these are indicated as such, to help explain recent nomenclatural changes.

nom. oblit. – a "forgotten name" that has been replaced by a newer name following specific provisions of the ICZN.

orig. missp. – the original spelling of a taxon that has been subsequently deemed incorrect and emended following the provisions of the ICZN. Most original misspellings have been listed, but trivial corrections such as removal of spaces, dashes, and umlauts are not given a separate line entry.

preocc. – preoccupied; indicating an unavailable junior homonym. We do not indicate all preoccupied names; only those that have recently been treated as valid (e.g., in Hodges et al. 1983).

PROV. PL. – provisional placement; indicates a taxon placed for convenience, pending better taxonomic placement. In such cases, the parent taxon is placed in quotes.

STRAY – indicates a species (or subspecies in lowercase) that has arrived in NA presumably without human intervention, but for which no established NA population is known or suspected.

UNAVAIL. – indicates a name that has not been published in accordance with ICZN rules. Indicated in lowercase for a synonym, and in uppercase for a taxon that is herein considered a biological species, but for which no available (ICZN-compliant) name exists.

UNVER. – a species (or lowercase "unver." in parentheses for subspecies) that has been reported from NA and plausibly exists in the region, but for which no verified record is known. This potentially applies to strays as well as resident species.

## Biological origin

Naturally Holarctic species are indicated by "H", naturally cosmopolitan species are indicated by "C", and introduced species are indicated by "I". When the origin is unknown, "H/I" is used if the species is common to the Palaearctic and Nearctic, and "C/I" is used if it is cosmopolitan. Additionally, the designator "N/I" is used for species common to the Nearctic and Neotropics, for which the origin is unknown; either native or introduced into NA (the Neotropical designator "N" is not used alone, as that would encompass virtually all species that are common to NA and Mexico or the West Indies, and flagging them all is beyond the scope of this list). For introduced species, the origin and introduction details, if available, are given in a NOTE.

## MONA Numbers

We have included the widely used species numbers (so-called "MONA Numbers") from Hodges et al. (1983) so that users familiar with that numbering scheme can locate taxa in the current scheme. We list the MONA Numbers for species names exactly as published in Hodges et al. (1983). All taxa that were recognized as valid species in Hodges et al. (1983) are included here in some form, with the original MONA Number appearing to the right of the taxon entry, for the epithet it was originally assigned to in Hodges et al. (1983). If that taxon is no longer considered to be a valid species, the MONA Number is placed in square brackets. Note that if a species epithet was misspelled or incorrectly emended in Hodges et al. (1983), the MONA Number will be assigned herein to the incorrect spelling.

All currently valid species that were not listed as such in Hodges et al. (1983) have the value "[NEW]" in place of a MONA Number.

## Notes

These include details on recent additions to the list, origins of introduced species, taxonomic changes, differing taxonomic interpretations, and sources of information. When other taxa are mentioned in the notes, we do not generally include authors and dates, unless required to avoid confusion, or if the species is not otherwise mentioned anywhere else in the publication. For mentions of plants, we include authors and family names. REVISED NOTE and NEW NOTE indicate notes that have been revised or added since the 2023 checklist.

## The EXCEL file fields:

**SORT 2025** - revised taxonomic sort order of the entire list.

**STATUS** - indicates if the line entry has changed since the published 2023 checklist. Values are:

P&N23 - no change since the 2023 checklist

REV25 - entry has been revised since the 2023 checklist

NEW25 - new entry since the 2023 checklist

**RANK** - taxonomic rank, preceded by a rank number for easy sorting. Values are:

0.0 to 0.9 hitax - ranks above superfamily

1.0 superfamily

1.5 informal family group

2.0 family

3.0 subfamily

4.0 tribe

5.0 subtribe

5.5 informal genus group

6.0 valid genus

6.5 genus synonym

7.0 valid subgenus

7.5 subgenus synonym

7.6 species section (broad species grouping containing smaller divisions)

7.7 species group

7.8 species subgroup

8.0 valid species

8.1 biologically recognized species with an incorrect or unavailable name

8.5 species synonym (including misspellings, misidentifications, misapplications)

8.7 subspecies group (used only in butterfly genus *Euphydryas*)

9.0 valid subspecies

9.5 subspecies synonym (including misspellings, misidentifications, misapplications)

Family

Subfamily

P-No. NEW - phylogenetic species number, incorporating changes since the 2023 checklist.

P-No. 2023 - phylogenetic number as published in the 2023 checklist.

CDN P-No. - phylogenetic number in the Pohl et al. (2018) Canada-AK checklist (the same as P3-no. except for Nepticuloidea and Douglasioidea).

P3-No. - provisional P-number from provisional 2016 NA list (Pohl, Patterson & Pelham (2016)).  
 Valid Genus - valid genus.  
 valid species - valid species.  
 ssp letter - sequence letter for subspecies.  
 valid ssp - valid subspecies.  
 NAME - name of the line entry. If the name is a synonym, then fields “valid species” and “valid ssp” indicate the current valid name.  
 semicolon - indicates an unavailable name; either a misspelling, misidentification, or misapplication.  
 brackets - indicates the species-level name was described in a genus other than the current genus, and that the author and date should be included in brackets.  
 author - author of the species.  
 date - date of the description of the species.  
 original genus. - for species-level taxa, the genus that the name was originally described in.  
 descriptor(s) - taxonomic information about the name (see text above for details).  
 origin - biological origin (see text above for details).  
 MONA83 - 1983 MONA number from the Hodges et al. (1983) checklist.  
 ID INFO - references for identification information on the group.  
 NOTE - nomenclatural, taxonomic, and biological notes.  
 post-2023 edit notes - summary of changes since the 2023 published list.  
 post-2023 edit log date, editor - indicates when and by whom the line entry was last edited.  
 P-No. change history - any changes to the P-no. since the 2023 published list.

**Appendix 1: [2025 updated NA Lepidoptera checklist EXCEL file](#)**

**Appendix 2: [2025 updated references list](#)**

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